

# The Democratic Pioneer

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.  
L. D. STARKE,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

TERMS.

Single copy, one year, ----- \$2 50  
Five copies, one year, ----- 11 00  
Ten copies, one year, ----- 20 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

or a square of 16 lines or less, first insertion  
--- every subsequent one, 25 cents. Annual  
advertisements made on favorable terms.  
Orrice corner of Main and Broad streets

## POETRY.

### GOOD-NIGHT.

When thou hast spent the ling'ring day,  
In pleasure or delight;  
Or after toil, and weary way,  
Dost seek to rest at night.

Unto thy pains or pleasures past,  
Add this one labor yet,  
Ere sleep close up thine eyes at last,  
Do not thy God forget.

But search within thy secret thought,  
What deeds did thee befall;  
And if thou find amiss in aught,  
To God for mercy call.

Yea, though thou nothing find amiss,  
Which thou canst call to mind;  
Yet evermore remember this,  
There is the more behind.

And think, how well so e'er it be,  
That thou hast spent the day;  
It came of God, and not of thee,  
So direct thy way.

### ONE HORSE POETRY.

After the manner of Moor.

BY SLIMKINS.

Never thus from boyhood's days,  
I've seen my brightest hopes depart—  
Never bought a pair of Greys,  
But they were sure to balk or start!

Never reared a pointer Dog,  
And strove to teach him well the word,  
At what the pup would set a frog  
And lay—when told to flush the bird.

Never go to Allna's Bar,  
Take one drink to quench my thirst,  
At I am sure to linger there,  
And join the boys upon a burst!

Never walk the lamp-lit street,  
And sing some song of bygone joys,  
Who bids me, "stop that devilish noise?"

Never loved a City Belle,  
Had deemed her breath with roses  
strawn,  
At when I came to know her well,  
I found she'd snuff with a spoon!

## MISCELLANEOUS

### APPLYING THE PRINCIPLE.

A brace of legs, thrust considerably too

through a pair of mended pants, and

tucked to a couple of the largest size,

which were encased in twin cowhide

regans, formed the underpinning to a

a slabbed boy, of otherwise generous

proportions—the whole being surmounted

head, which was covered with a grey

year old (at least) seal skin cap—

his sum total legs, pants, feet, shoes,

and chapau, was the property, by

cession of Mr. Zena Humpus.

Zena had been on a "hit" during the

previous, and had squandered full

a dollar in himself, in white-eyes and

steering. But his returning senses

made him feel philosophical—and,

the fire was extinguished without serious

damage, as the papers say—the loafer was

sober again, and having ex-

changed his "heavy inside wet" for a skin-

drenching, he departed, perfectly sober,

amidst the jeers of the crowd who had wit-

nessed the finale—most vociferously cursing

all improvements in magnetism and

combustibles.

"Nobody touched you!" said the clerk.  
"The—they—is didn't?"

"No, Sir. You took the—"

"Took wot? Yere you're contentable copper—and, proceeding to dash a loose penury towards the attendant which lay upon the machine—his fingers came in contact with the battery, and away he went again, heels over head, across the floor!

"Look yere!" continued the sufferer, who by this time, was well nigh sobered—"od blist your infernal pictur, wot in thunder are you baout?

"You mustn't handle the tools"—observed the clerk, nearly bursting with laughter.

"Look yere! Mr. Wots your name—I ain't to be foaled this yere way, fer nuttin'—I am'n. By thunder! I'm an independent individual, I am—and this yere noockin' people down without notice of no kin, arn't the thing by.—Ef you'll open that yere doo, I'll go out o' this, and no questions axed—"

"That's the door, Sir."  
"That brash handle?"

"Yes."  
"I'm blowed of you do, though! This child don't meddle with no more hard ware in this trap no how?"

The door was opened by the clerk, and the fellow slid out. A suppressed laugh pervaded the countenance of the attendant, as Zena departed—which, as the door closed, vented itself in a broad haw-haw.

You're a smart young gentleman—you're a bawled the loafer through the keyhole, as he held the door fast with both hands—you're a very smart young man! You'd like to get out o' that, and go to your breakfast, bimby, may be! An' ye do get any grub afore noon, jes let a fell'r bout my size know it—will ye? I'll teach yer to knock people down, simultaneously—for nuttin'—I will—and, from the preparations making on the outside, the prospect was that the "insiders" were to be made prisoners.

A thought struck the attendant. He disconnected the wire, and placing it in contact with the knob of the door on the battery, his companion let the door fall.

The door flew open instantaneously, and our valiant stranger with the seal skin cap, was discovered in the act of anti-triangular descent down stairs, the side of his head scraping the paint from the edges of the steps, and his legs, meantime, performing an involuntary pirouette, which would have done infinite credit to a French dancing master!

It so chanced that Zena had purchased a bunch of lucifer matches the night before, which he had deposited in coat pocket. In his progress down stairs, the matches had become ignited, and by the time he had reached the bottom of the first flight, he had partially recovered from the first effects of the "shock—but the fluid tingled through his veins, his coat tails were on fire, and he was not set forward in his imagination any, by this last effort of his tormentors. He discovered the fire, and presuming it was parcel of the "cussed invention," he sprang to his feet, and with both hands briskly to work behind him for the purpose of smothering the flame, which was roasting the seat of his inexpressibles, he put for the street door in a full gallop!

"Fire! Fire! Help! yere! Oh! murd' fire! fire!" shouted the victim, as he darted into the street.

Aw ay dashed towards Baltimore, at a speed which the "lightnin' lins" itself might have been proud of. Luckily, a horse off, discovered a servant, with a horse attached to one of the hydrants, busily engaged in washing off the pavement.

He rushed to the spot, and turning short before him—posterior—he begged him, at the top of his voice, "for God's sake" to "put him out!"

Perhaps his sable friend's eye didn't glister, and may be his "ivory" didn't glisten, as he charitably turned the current of that stream upon the unmentionable portion of that poor devil's netherments!

The fire was extinguished without serious damage, as the papers say—the loafer was thoroughly saturated—and having ex-

changed his "heavy inside wet" for a skin-drenching, he departed, perfectly sober, amidst the jeers of the crowd who had witnessed the finale—most vociferously cursing all improvements in magnetism and combustibles.

"That's the lightnin' line, by 'mn,'—I'd an archn in the doorway, neary by."

"W'en does she—ie—start?"

"You'd best ax in that."

"In the office, up thar."

The loafer was shown to the door of the building, and by hook or crook found his way up three flights of stairs, into the Telegraph office. The attendants enquired what the gentleman had to forward?

"For 'l?—ie—who's he?"

"What will you send?"

"Send whar?"

"This is the Telegraphic office, Sir."

"Well—ie—wh—no thunder said it isn't?"

"I suppose you had business, sir."

"Nuthin' o' the sort—ie—quite the re-

verse of the contrairy."

"What will you have?"

"I want to make some 'ie—quaries."

The hour being early and little done by the clerks charitably determined upon some

time with the fellow, with a view of sobering him. The opportunity for anything gratuitous escaped them however—for as they commenced a consultation upon the best means to benefit the intruder, he stepped up to one of the batteries, which happened fortunately, to be but lightly charged—and concluding that the knobs were portable, he pulled his cap over his forehead and attempted to remove one of the seals; the next moment Zena lay stretched upon the floor!

He arose, as best he could and turned to the clerk, with—

"Look yere, Mister—ie—wot's yere—

name? I kin lick as many such like skunks as you could be druv into a forty miler."

"Wot in—did yer—ie—nock—nock an unmerciful man down that way fer? Eh?"

From the London Punch.

### LAST HOURS OF A SINGLE GENTLEMAN.

This morning, November 11th, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely, an unfortunate young man, Mr. Edward Pinckney, underwent the extreme penalty of infatuation, by expiating his attachment to Mary Ann Gallo, in front of the altar railings of St. Mary's Church, Islington.

It will be in the recollection of all those friends of the party who were at Jones's at Brixton, two years ago; that Mr. Pinckney was there, and then first introduced to Miss Gale, to whom he instantly began to pay particular attention—dancing with her no less than six sets that evening, and handing her things at supper in the most devoted manner. From that period commenced the intimacy between them, which terminated in this morning's catastrophe.

Poor Pinckney had barely attained his twenty-eighth year; but there is no belief, that but for reasons of a pecuniary nature, his single life would have come to an untimely end. A change for the better, however, having occurred in his circumstances, the young lady's friends were induced to sanction his addresses, and thus became accessories to the course for which he has just suffered.

The unhappy young man passed the last night of his bachelor existence in his solitary chamber. From half-past eight to ten he was engaged in writing letters. Shortly after, his younger brother Henry knocked at the door, when the doomed youth told him to come in. On being asked what he meant to go to bed, he replied, "Not yet." The question was then put to him, how he thought he would sleep? To which he answered, "I don't

know." He then expressed his desire for a cigar and a glass of grog. His brother, who partook of the like refreshments, now demanded if he would take anything more that night. He said, "Nothing," in a firm voice. His affectionate brother then rose to take his leave, when the devoted one considerably advised him to take care of himself.

Precisely at a quarter of a minute to seven the next morning, the victim of Capital having been called, according to his desire, he arose and promptly dressed himself. He had the self control to shave himself, without the slightest injury, for not even a scratch upon his chin appeared after the operation. It would seem he devoted a longer time than usual to his toilet.

The wretched man was attired in a light blue dress coat, with frosted buttons, a white vest, nankeen trousers, with patent boots. He wore around his neck a variegated satin scarf, which partly concealed the Corrazzo of the bosom. In front of the scarf was inserted a breast pin of conspicuous dimensions.

Having descended the staircase with a quick step, he entered the apartment where his brother and sister, and a few friends, awaited him. They shook hands cordially with all present; and being asked how he slept, answered, "Very well." And to the further demand as to the state of his mind, he said that he felt happy. One of the party hereupon suggested that it would be well to take something before the melancholy ceremony was gone through; he declined with some emphasis, "Decidedly." Breakfast was accordingly served, when he ate a French roll, a large round toast, two sausages, and drank three great breakfast cups of tea. In reply to an expression of astonishment on the part of a person present, he declared that he had never felt happier in his life.

Having inquired the time, and ascertained that it was ten minutes of eleven, he remarked that it would soon be over.

His brother then inquired if he could do anything for him, when he said to him,

"I am ready," and allowed himself to be conducted to the vehicle, into which he go with his brother, his other friends following on behind, in others.

A thought struck the attendant. He disconnected the wire, and placing it in contact with the knob of the door on the battery, his companion let the door fall.

The door flew open instantaneously, and our valiant stranger with the seal skin cap, was discovered in the act of anti-triangular descent down stairs, the side of his head scraping the paint from the edges of the steps, and his legs, meantime, performing an involuntary pirouette, which would have done infinite credit to a French dancing master!

It so chanced that Zena had purchased a bunch of lucifer matches the night before, which he had deposited in coat pocket. In his progress down stairs, the matches had become ignited, and by the time he had reached the bottom of the first flight, he had partially recovered from the first effects of the "shock—but the fluid tingled through his veins, his coat tails were on fire, and he was not set forward in his imagination any, by this last effort of his tormentors. He discovered the fire, and presuming it was parcel of the "cussed invention," he sprang to his feet, and with both hands briskly to work behind him for the purpose of smothering the flame, which was roasting the seat of his inexpressibles, he put for the street door in a full gallop!

All necessary preliminaries having now been settled, and the prescribed necessary formalities gone through, the usual question was put—Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wife?" I will."

He then put the fatal ring on Miss Gale's finger, the hymenial noose was adjusted, and the poor fellow was launched into—matrimony!

### A RING PUZZLE.

At an evening party, an amusing experiment was made by one of the company. A group of five or six gentlemen and ladies formed, and a ring was produced, and we say, the party from whom we get this paragraph, were told by the owner that if one of us would take it and put it on any joint of any of our fingers during his absence from the room, he would tell us on his return who had got it, on what finger and on what joint of the finger.

Our friend went out of the room, and on coming back, and putting us through a short questioning in our addition, subtraction, and multiplication tables, he discovered the possessor, together with the guilty finger and joint. Having satisfied us that he did not derive his knowledge from *clairvoyance*, or from any intercourse with spirits good or evil, he kindly gave us the following rules which we have since tested ourselves, and have found correct in every single instance, except one, when in a fit of abstraction, we added 2 and 10 together, and made 20. As our readers may like to try the rule for themselves, we give it to them without reserve:—When you have formed your circle and are seated in order, you will call our respective No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, &c. Then first double the number of the holder of the ring: add 5, and multiply the sum by another 5. (Thus supposing, for example, the ring was in the hands of No. 3, we should get 11 by addition, and then by multiplication 55.) To this add the number of the finger on which the ring is, and as your sum now consists of two figures, put the number of the joint after the second. (Supposing the ring to be on No. 3, 4th finger and second joint, this will make 59, and when the joint is added, 452.) From the sum thus made, take away 250; and the remainder will show the holder, finger and joint respectively. Thus 592 and the remainder 342 gives 3 the holder, 4 the finger, and 2 the joint.

A CRITIC.—A good judge of paintings was shown a picture, executed by a very indifferent hand, but much commended, and asked his opinion of it.

"Why, truly," said he, "the painter is a very good one, and observes the Lord's commandments."

"Why so?" asked one.

"Why, he hath not made to himself the likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the waters under the earth."

## ACTS

*of the Legislature passed at the State Convention.*  
Below we give the Revenue Bill and the Bill in relation to Free Suffrage, as they passed the Legislature, together with the captions of such Acts as relate to this section:

An act to amend the constitution of the State, as follows:

Winfield Scott, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualifications now required of voters for members of the Senate.

Sec. 1. Therefore be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, three-fifths of the whole number of the members of each house concurring, that the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, 1835, shall be amended to read as follows:

Every free white man of the age of 21 years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed; which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State; and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of the State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

An act to protect wild fowl, &c.

An act in relation to Elizabeth City.

An act concerning the Revenue of the State.

[Imposes the following taxes for State purposes:—On all real or landed property, twelve cents on every hundred dollars valuation, on polls, white and black, forty cents per poll; on each toll-gate of a turnpike ten dollars, three dollars for gates across a highway, a tax equal to five times the largest toll by the owner demanded upon every public ferry, and ten dollars on every toll bridge; on every stud horse or jacksass, one dollar, unless the highest season price shall exceed that sum, in which case a tax to that amount, to wit, the highest season price; on property descending or falling upon collateral relations, one, two and three per cent., to wit, one per cent. when such collateral shall be a brother or sister of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister—two per cent. when such collateral shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased—three per cent. when such collateral shall be in any other degree of consanguinity to the deceased than is above described, or shall be a stranger in blood—provided that no tax shall be imposed on property falling to the widow of the deceased, nor upon any devise or bequest to the wife or widow of a son of the deceased, nor upon that coming to the husband of a deceased wife, &c.; on every dollar, more than six dollars, of net dividend or profit, upon money vested in steam vessels of twenty tons burthen, or upwards, or in stock of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in or out of the State, and herein shall be included all bank dividends, bonds and certificates of debt of any other State or country, or of any public corporation, erected by this or any other State, a tax of three cents; on every hundred dollars employed in buying and selling slaves, twenty-five cents, and upon every hundred dollars in every other species of trade, not in this chapter specially taxed, ten cents; on each sulky, gig, buggy, barouch, carriage, and other pleasure vehicles in use by the owner, or by his consent, of the value of fifty dollars and under a hundred dollars, fifty cents—of the value of one hundred and under two hundred dollars, one dollar—of the value of two hundred and under three hundred dollars, two dollars—of the value of three hundred and under four hundred dollars, three dollars—of the value of four hundred dollars and upwards, four dollars; on all gold and silver-plate and ornamental jewelry in use, other than jewelry worn by females, of great value as fifty dollars, one per cent. on the value; on each gold watch in use, one dollar, silver watch in use, twenty-five cents, each harp in use, two dollars, each piano forte in use, one dollar, every pistol, except such as are used for mustering, and every bowie knife, one dollar; on dirks and sword canes, fifty cents—such arms only to be taxable as have been worn or used during the year; on all retailers of wines, cordials, or spirituous liquors, twenty dollars; on every keeper of a common inn, ordinary or tavern, requiring license, ten dollars; on each billiard table one hundred dollars, except when there are two in the same room, and then fifty dollars on the additional one; on each bowing alley, twenty-five dollars; on each ivory stable, ten dollars; on each pack of playing cards, twenty-five cents; on all packages of patent soap, medicines for the killing of crows, chiches and other vermin, for the curing of headache, toothache, or corns, and all patent medicines, and razors, and razor strops, a tax of five dollars in every county in which they may be sold; on each mortgage, dool, and deed of trust made to secure debts or liabilities, and on each marriage contract, one dollar; on each marriage license, one dollar; on every merchant, merchant tailor, or jeweler, a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. upon his capital; on every merchant, apothecary, druggist, or other dealer, consignee or agent selling at wholesale or retail spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, five per cent. upon the capital so employed; on every merchant or apothecary selling drugs, medicines, or nostrums, as agent of the owner, if a non-resident, twenty-five per cent. of the value; on every commission merchant one per cent. of his commissions; on every auctioneer one-fourth of one per cent. upon the value of all goods sold by him; on all distillers of turpentine, two dollars and fifty cents on distillery of capacity of ten barrels and under; three dollars and fifty cents on that between ten

and fifteen barrels; five dollars on that between fifteen and twenty; and ten dollars on that larger than twenty barrels; on all persons in each county offering to sell or peddling in said county any riding vehicle not of the manufacture, in whole or part of this State, thirty dollars; on all horses and mules brought into this state for sale, a tax of ten dollars in each county where sales may be made; on every establishment for the sale of riding vehicles, any part of the wood work of which is not of the manufacture of this State, one hundred dollars; and fifty dollars when the vehicles are of the manufacture of this State; provided, that no person who is a manufacturer of such vehicles in this State, shall be taxed if he sells only in his own county, on every person exhibiting, selling, or offering to sell, by sample, any goods, wares, or merchandise, not of the manufacture of this State, fifty dollars in each county, to be good for one year; on peddlars of whatever articles, thirty dollars in each county; provided, that persons may sell, peddle live stock, (except horses and mules) vegetables, oysters, books, charts, maps, and the like; on all brokers one hundred dollars; on surgeon dentists, practicing physicians, practicing lawyers, and all other persons (ministers of the gospel excepted,) whose practice salaries or fees, or all of them together, shall yield an annual income of five hundred dollars, three dollars for the first five hundred dollars, and two dollars for every additional five hundred, until such income shall exceed fifteen hundred, and then five dollars for every additional five hundred above that amount; an attorney's license ten dollars; on all insurance companies incorporated in this State, one hundred dollars per annum, and on all incorporated out of the State, one hundred dollars per annum for the first, and fifty dollars for every county in which an agency shall be established; on all agencies of banks being incorporated out of this State, five hundred dollars; on each express company two hundred dollars; on every company of circus riders, and on every menagerie, an annual tax of fifty dollars in each county in which they exhibit; on theatrical players, sleight of hand performers, rope dancers, and the like, thirty dollars; on every company or person of singers, dancers, serenaders, and every person who lectures for reward, five dollars, unless the whole proceeds be devoted to some literary or charitable use in the State. Everything upon which taxes are imposed, to be listed within the last twenty working days in July in every year. The balance of the act is merely composed of provisions for putting it in operation. It is provided, among other things, that the several county courts, at the term when they shall appoint justices to take the tax lists for the year 1835, and at the same term every five years thereafter, shall appoint two respectable freeholders, to be associated with said justice, and these three shall be a board of valuation, and shall accurately estimate the real value of lands and improvements thereon, and return said estimate to their respective county courts. It is also provided that the sheriffs shall specify in their receipts the amount of State tax, and also the amount of county tax, separately.

An act concerning hogs running at large in Elizabeth City.

An act to increase the pay of jurors in New Hanover, Brunswick, Pasquotank, Rowan, and Cleveland.

An act to incorporate a company to construct a railroad from some point on the waters of Beaufort harbor, to the town of Fayetteville, through the counties of Carteret, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson and Cumberland.

[No State aid extended.]

An act to amend the act incorporating the town of Plymouth.

An act to amend the 7th section of an act entitled an act to establish a bank in the town of Washington.

An act to incorporate the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina free and accepted Masons.

An act to recharter the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

[Provides for an increase of capital of five hundred thousand dollars; charter to expire in 1885.]

An act to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear.

[Provides for an increase of capital of five hundred thousand dollars; charter to expire in 1880.]

An act to incorporate the Bank of Wilmington.

[Located in Wilmington, with a capital of eight hundred thousand dollars.]

An act to incorporate the Bank of Clarence.

[Located in Fayetteville, with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars.]

## MEXICO.

A rumor prevailed at Washington, a few days ago, that Santa Anna had been assassinated. It was supposed at the time to be false, and has proved so; but it is evidence that the government of the dictator is tottering to its fall. The total number of votes at the late presidential re-election was 435,530 for Santa Anna, and 4,075 against him; yet, at the very time this apparent decision of the nation was given, every province of Mexico was heaving with revolutionary throes. The last dates which we have from the city of Mexico are to the fifth instant, at which time affairs there were proceeding more than tranquilly as at any previous period; but a provincial government had been formed at Acapulco with Alvarez at its head, and the revolutionists of Tehuantepec had declared in his favor. A Vera Cruz correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, under date February 7, gives the names of the revolutionary government as follows: President Alvarez, until the arrival of Ceballos, Finance, Haro y Tamariz; War, Yarez; Interior, Payne. Santa Anna's government is in fact starved out. The recall of General Woll—hitherto one of Santa Anna's staunchest adherents—was a great mistake, and has taken away the little prestige of military strength he still retained. But the Know-nothings! where then will they appear? how will they feel? what will they be able to say in that terrible hour of confusion and overthrow? Imagination is unequal to the task—the future alone must disclose the mountain weight of edum which will settle down, like a dark cloud, upon their name and their memory.—*Journal of Commerce.*

**THE LIEUTENANT-GENERALSHIP.**—In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, a resolution of thanks to Congress, for authorising President Pierce to confer the title of Lieutenant-General on Winfield Scott, has been passed unanimously.



TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 27, 1855.

## NORTH-CAROLINA NATIVE SENTRY.

N. ILL.

This is the title of the new paper issued in the grounds of the "Old North State," Wm. L. Bagley, Editor—Proprietors not named. Its complexion may be easily gathered from the following extract, which we take from the Prospectus:

"Proceeding upon the ground, (under ground, we presume) principle, that 'Americans should rule America,' the *NATIVE SENTRY* will battle against every sect, whether religious or political, that seeks to establish in this country a foreign rule or the influence of a foreign Potentate. Believing that the acknowledgment of the Supremacy of the Pope of Rome, and submission to the foreign clergy of the Romish Church, are inconsistent with the principles of American Freedom, it will advocate the selection of Native-born American citizens to fill all offices of trust and profit."

From this we gather that it is to advocate the cause of Know-Nothingism, and to wage a war of extermination against members of both of the old Parties who may happen to profess the Catholic religion or who were so unfortunate as to be born across the great salt pond which separates us from the mother country. Well, this is modest, at least. The *Sentinel* does not promise one whit more than it and its supporters are fully competent to redeem. Why it would be an easy task, even for the sickly remnant of Whiggery down to a disgraceful tomb. It is clear to Heaven of the disgusting and nauseating massima arising from the decayed carcasses of the heaps of slain political truculents which an indignant people had consigned to Potters Field. It could not hide from view the undress uniform of a party whose leaders have rendered themselves famous for the number of times they have bartered away their principles for thirty pieces of silver, and deeded away their birthrights for a mess of garbage. The ring upon the tail of the old Coon cannot be obliterated. The Democracy of Gates could no more affiliate with such a mass of corruption than oil and water could mingle in constant and equal proportions. They have warned it from their presence and will have none of it.

We do not believe there is a Democrat in that county who affiliates with this new Order, and we commend their fidelity and devotion in the service of the glorious cause as an example worthy of imitation by the sister countries throughout the District and State. They are as true to principle as the needle is to the pole.

## LETTER FROM HENRY WILSON.

Yours truly,

HENRY WILSON.

VESPASIAN ELLIS, Esq.

The bare faced deceptions and unparalleled misrepresentations which were practiced upon the people by the Southern Whig press, during the existence of the Whig party, were of a character so damning, that the entire future of every claim to the public confidence and the utter destruction of that once powerful party was the result. The attempt to conceal the free soil tendencies of Northern Whigs in the face of positive and unimpeachable testimony, brought down upon the heads of those engaged in it an avalanche of disgust and indignation. The public were not long in discovering that whilst they were ever ready to seize and circulate every ridiculous and absurd charge against the Democratic party, originating in the head of some political monomaniac or knavish mountebank, they were equally industrious in hiding their own deformities and corruptions, and a withering rebuke was the consequence. But this lesson has been lost upon them; so eager are they in pursuit of power and place, that they have lost sight of the teachings of the past, and are now rushing boldly upon the same tack, with a determination to eclipse their former acts. The attempt of many of the Southern Whig Know-Nothing journals to represent the newly elected Massachusetts U. S. Senator, H. J. Wilson, as a strict constructionist—States rights man, and not a free soiler of the vilest stamp, is an illustration of this fact, and really challenges credulity. A man who but a few weeks ago endorsed every word of an abolition speech that Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and John P. Hale would have adopted as their rule and guide, finds apologist among Southern Know-Nothing papers, merely because he has written a letter in which he says that he is opposed to interfering with slavery in the States. How any set of men can be so wedded to party, as to undertake to practice a gross fraud for the purpose of serving party ends, seems indeed astonishing. But such is Know-Nothing Whiggery; no matter how great the sacrifice so the end is accomplished. If there is no deception intended, why not publish the speech of Burlingame, every word of which was endorsed by this same H. Wilson, by the side of his letter to Vespasian Ellis. See the two compared in another column.

It was asserted that the refusal of the United States to satisfy these claims on the justice of the country. If so, then the imputation upon the honor is aggravated, and there has persistent wrong during this entire period of time. If the charge be well founded, it is a mechanical part, but a conscientious rightfull duty, in regard to the law of God, to make it. It would inscribe on our history the record of deliberate injustice, and the only way to repair it is to make it.

But no such imputation could be made on the men who participated in the in which the claims originated. They are not required to pursue a course of legislation not in accordance with the requirements of duty.

As to the amount of the claims, in the amount of the time they have been in existence, the knowledge of their history, the decent coolness to form a decision on satisfactory grounds, before resting on former opinions, it is necessary to review the whole subject in the premises.

United States to satisfy these claims on the justice of the country. If so, then the imputation upon the honor is aggravated, and there has been persistent wrong during this entire period of time. If the charge be well founded, it is a mechanical part, but a conscientious rightfull duty, in regard to the law of God, to make it.

This is the language endorsed by Mr. Wilson, who is now represented by Southern Whigs and Know-Nothings as being a States Rights man. Shame where is thy blushing!

## THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTH.

## THE HOPE OF THE SOUTH.

The apologists of Know-Nothingism in the South allege, in palliation of the abolitionism of their Northern confederates that all parties in the North are equally corrupted by the anti-slavery fanaticism.

In another column we give a noble refutation of this argument from the Democracy of Connecticut, which we commend to the impartial judgment of the people of the South.

The results of the political revolution in Connecticut in 1854, which overthrew the ascendancy of the Democracy and substituted the reign of a fusion party of rabid abolitionists, are not forgotten by the country.

The election of Gillette to the Senate of the United States and the enactment of a law to prevent the recapture of fugitive slaves are monuments of the reigning dynasty, which will perpetuate the memory of their misrule.

Does this champion of freedom deny the doctrine of States Rights? Does he question the virtue and force of the resolutions of '98 and '99? Does he propose to touch the subject of slavery within State limits?

Does he entertain the opinion that Congress has any power to interfere with slavery as it exists under State laws?

Well, here is the letter of Gen. Wilson:

read it for yourself, and then tell us in what the two productions differ. If one is States Rights, the other is States Rights.

If one is conservative, the other is equally so. We cannot perceive the slightest variance in the plain meaning and interpretation of the speech of Burlingame, endorsed by Wilson, and the letter of the latter:

Senate Chamber, Feb. 19, 1855.

DEAR SIR: My answer to your inquiries will be brief and explicit:

I. I fully recognize the doctrine of State rights in its application to slavery, as well as to any other matter of public concern.

The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, in the main, as I think, correctly set forth that doctrine.

The whole subject of slavery within State limits should be left absolutely to State legislation.

2d. My response to your second question is included in my answer to your first. I do not entertain the opinion that Congress has any power to interfere with slavery as it exists under State laws.

3d. Every man who believes in a God must necessarily believe that there is a law paramount to all human law, and that this law is to be obeyed by men in public and private life, rather than any human law.

4th. The American Organization in Massachusetts does not embrace the question of slaves among those for the regulation of which it was formed.

The people of Massachusetts have fixed

opinions, in which most of the members of

that organization fully concur, against the support or allowance of slavery by national legislation.

They entertain the most profound conviction that the harmony and repose of the country, and the highest interests of the master and the slave demand that the national government should be relieved from all connexion with or responsibility for slavery, and that this disturbing question should be left to the people of the States where it exists.

While they do not seek to impose these convictions and opinions upon their fellow-citizens of other States, or to proselytize them for not fully concurring in those convictions and opinions, they will submit to no dictation or proscription from any body of men, or section of the country.

1st. As a Senator from Massachusetts, shall claim for the opinions of her people, all the fidelity to the interests of the country, and the highest interests of the master and the slave demand that the national government should be relieved from all connexion with or responsibility for slavery, and that this disturbing question should be left to the people of the States where it exists.

2d. The American Organization in Massachusetts does not embrace the question of slaves among those for the regulation of which it was formed.

The people of Massachusetts have fixed

opinions, in which most of the members of

that organization fully concur, against the support or allowance of slavery by national legislation.

They entertain the most profound conviction that the harmony and repose of the country, and the highest interests of the master and the slave demand that the national government should be relieved from all connexion with or responsibility for slavery, and that this disturbing question should be left to the people of the States where it exists.

3d. Every man who believes in a God must necessarily believe that there is a law paramount to all human law, and that this law is to be obeyed by men in public and private life, rather than any human law.

4th. The American Organization in Massachusetts does not embrace the question of slaves among those for the regulation of which it was formed.

The people of Massachusetts have fixed



**NOW.**  
The following lines from Household Words, are full of wholesome advice as well as beautiful imagery. They convey to the youthful dreamer a lesson which it would be well for him to ponder.

Arise, for the day is passing;

While you lie dreaming on;  
Your brothers are cast in armor,

And forth to the fight are gone;

Your place in the ranks awaits you;

Each man has a part to play;

The past and the future are nothing

In the face of the stern to-day.

Arise from your dreams of the future—

Of gaining a hard fought field,

Or storming the airy fortress,

Of bidding the giant yield;

Your future has deeds of glory,

Of honor; (God grant it may!)

But your arm will never be stronger,

Or needed as now—to-day.

Arise! If the past detain you,

Her sunshine and storms forget;

No chains so unworthy to hold you

As those of a vain regret;

Sad or bright she is little ever;

Cast her phantom arms away,

Nor look back, save to learn the lesson

Of a nobler strife to-day.

Arise! for the hour is passing;

The sound that you dimly hear,

Is your enemy marching to battle!

Rise! 'tis for the foe is near!

Stay not to brighten your weapons,

Or the hour will strike at last,

And from dreams of a coming battle,

You will waken, and find it past.

HOW OUR ANCESTORS USED TO ADVERTISE.—In glancing over an old file of "Virginia Centinel," bearing the date of 1794, we were struck with the mode and poetic humor with which the F. F.'s advertised their losses. The following sketch must evide it to be the air, "that the old cow was found by."

STRATED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER,—

—last month of May,

A black cow as e'er eat hay;

Her legs were short her body thick;

Her steps were rather slow than quick;

Her horns were cut off near the tops,

With holes in their sides that never were

stopped;

She had no ear mark I can think of.

Nor brand, nor burn, in hair or hoof;

She gave some milk when stray'd away,

But I must think gives none to day.

Whoever brings her home to me,

Shall have Two Dollars for their fee;

And if I get her in due time,

She shall be made fat beef and prime;

And never more allowed to ramble

From her true owner.

JOSEPH GAMBLE.

Winchester, Aug. 4, 1794.

“Ah now, does the cholera sweep those of higher awor?” asked an exquisito of a celebrated physician in New Orleans.

“No,” replied the M. D., “but it’s death on fools, and you had better leave the city immediately.” He slaped.

The following toast was recently drunk at a social gathering in Baltimore: “In ascending the hill of prosperity, may we never need a friend.”

“I can marry any girl I please,” said a young fellow, boastingly. “Very true,” replied his wagish companion, “for you can’t please any.”

When a German stops flute-playing, he is either out of wind or drinking lager beer!

**TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS**

IN our present state of society, and in our public institutions, we again have to acknowledge our obligations for the friendly and liberal manner in which we have been sustained. At no time of our business career, which is now of three years’ standing, have our prospects been more flattering. We always have and ever shall endeavor to square our business principles by justice, equity and truth. We are well aware that a prosperous and respectable business cannot be done unless in strict accordance with these principles, and will continue to do. We desire to prosecute our business in such a manner as to give pleasure and satisfaction to ourselves as well as essential advantages to the community at large. We much regret that circumstances have prevented us from establishing facilities such as the present want of our customers and a public demand. We have been, and are continually doing what our position and resources permit, to contribute to the public welfare, a proportionally reasonable proportion of our net profits for that object; we being determined that our establishment shall not degenerate for the want of care and attention, and shall ever be the most thorough and perfect of its kind in this state.

If life and health are permitted, and success attend our exertions, we hope to be able to show an establishment in a few years that will be an honor to ourselves and a monument to the good old city that gave us birth.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,  
Union st. Norfolk, Va.

FAMILY GROCERY:

THE SUBSCRIBER BIDS LEAVE RESPECTFULLY to his numerous friends and the public, that he has purchased the interest of his late partner, and will henceforth conduct the GROCERY BUSINESS in his own name.

He will continue to keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Family Groceries—Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Butter, Molasses, Cheese, Soap, Capes, &c., &c., including every article usually to be found in a well kept Grocery establishment, together with a full and choice supply of Confectionaries, Preserves, Fruits, Candy, Articles, &c., &c., to all of which he especially invites the patronage of those in want, with the assurance that no pains will be spared on his part to furnish such articles and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

He especially solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, as well as that of the public generally.

je 27 S. S. DAVIS.

CARPETING, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, PAPER,

HANGINGS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing his customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall supply of all kinds of goods in his line of business, which will be found not to be surpassed in point of quantity, quality or cheapness by any other establishment in Virginia or elsewhere.

His stock consists in part of the following articles:

Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Thine, lace, Ingrain and

Carpeting, of the most approved styles and colors, with Rugs to match.

Brocade, Satin, lace, Linen,

Silk and Worsted Damask, for Cornices, and the like, stock in the city.

Lace and Muslin Curtains, either by the pair or yard, all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, or make up to order either for town or country.

CLOTHES.

A very large stock of all widths, and at all price from 50 cents to \$1.75 per square yard.

Paper, Hangings, stock large and full, with Border, Fire, &c.

Trans. Shades, Furniture Oil Cloth, Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c., with many articles Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call, for we will sell them. W. A. WALTERS,

No. 26, Main street, Norfolk, Va.

so 5

### UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

JANUARY 12, 1855.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from 1st day of July, 1855, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 3 p. m. of 10th April, 1855, (to be decided by the 30th April, 1855,) on the routes and in the times herein specified.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Bidders are requested to examine carefully the instructions, forms of proposals, &c., attached to this advertisement.

5634 From Williamson, by Flat Swamp and Bethel, to Greenville, 28 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Williamson Wednesday at 7 a.m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 4 p.m.;

Leave Greenville Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.;

Arrive at Columbia same day by 4 p.m.;

Leave Columbia Friday and Monday at 8 a.m.;

Arrive at Plymouth same day by 6 p.m. From Columbia to Fort Landing, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greenville Friday at 7 a.m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 12 m.;

Leave Greenville Saturday at 1 p.m.;

Arrive at Williamson same day by 7 p.m. From Franklin Depot, by Smith Quay, Cane, Pine, Winston, and Edenton to Plymouth, 108 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Woodville Monday and Friday at 10 a.m.;

Arrive at Duran’s Neck same days by 12 m.;

Leave Duran’s Neck Monday and Friday at 8 a.m.;

Arrive at Plymouth same days by 5 p.m. Proposals for a third weekly trip will be considered.

5636 From Greenville, by Ward’s Store, to Hamilton, Saturday at 7 a.m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 5 p.m. From Hookerstown Saturday at 7 a.m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m. From Edenton, by Hertford, Woodville, Elizabeth, and Deep Creek, Va., to Norfolk, 7 miles and back, three times a week to Elizabeth City, and six times residue. Leave Hookerstown Thursday at 7 a.m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m. From Ocracoke, by Hatteras, Cape, and Kennekeet, to Chickamauga, —miles and back, once a week.

Bidders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

5637 From Head of Bay to River, 3 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Greenville Friday at 7 a.m.;

Arrive at Hamilton same day by 5 p.m. From Greenville Saturday at 7 a.m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m. From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell’s Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck C. H. Friday at 12 m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m. From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell’s Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck C. H. Saturday at 12 m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m. From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell’s Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck C. H. Sunday at 12 m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m. From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell’s Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck C. H. Monday at 12 m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m. From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell’s Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck C. H. Tuesday at 12 m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m. From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell’s Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck C. H. Wednesday at 12 m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m. From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell’s Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck C. H. Thursday at 12 m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m. From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell’s Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck C. H. Friday at 12 m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m. From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell’s Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck C. H. Saturday at 12 m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m. From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell’s Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck C. H. Sunday at 12 m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m. From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell’s Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck C. H. Monday at 12 m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m. From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell’s Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck C. H. Tuesday at 12 m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m. From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell’s Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck C. H. Wednesday at 12 m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m. From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell’s Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck C. H. Thursday at 12 m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m. From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell’s Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck C. H. Friday at 12 m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m. From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell’s Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Currituck C. H. Saturday at 12 m.;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p.m. From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell’s Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.